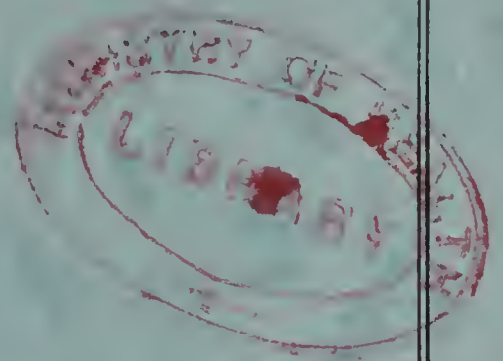




1938



Spennymoor

Urban District Council

REPORT

—OF THE—

Medical Officer of Health



Chairman of the Council, 1937-38 — Councillor William Hirst, J.P.

Vice-Chairman — Councillor George Henry Barrett.

Chairman of the Health Committee — Councillor James Kelly.

Vice-Chairman — Councillor Harry Watcham.

Chairman of the Housing Committee :
Councillor Thomas William Marley.

Vice-Chairman — Anthony Blenkin.

—Councillors—

James Armstrong, William Lindsay, Joseph Bell,
Charles Miller, George Robert Crane, Thomas Mulloy,
William Elliott, Thomas Steel, Benjamin Franks,
Thomas Sugden, John Cecil Glasper, Thomas Walton,
Frederick Gooding, Lancelot Wheatman, Thomas Liddle.

— *Public Health Officers of the Authority* —

Medical Officer of Health (part time) :
Dr. S. V. Tinsley, M.B., Ch. B., J.P.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :
M. W. Swales, M. R. San. I., A.M.I.S E.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector (temporary) :
M. E. D. Wilson, A.R. San. I.

Technical Assistant (part time) — W. Ross.

Clerk (part time) — Miss M. Hutchinson.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Spennymoor.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith my Annual Report on the Public Health Services in your District for the year 1938. This Report is termed by the Ministry of Health, an Ordinary Report.

I am pleased to report considerable progress upon your Slum Clearance and Housing programmes, the changes, no doubt, will be reflected in time by the improved health of the Community.

Your main Sewage Disposal plant at Tudhoe, now in the process of reconstruction, will be one of the most up to date plants in the North, upon completion early next year.

Finally I wish to thank you Gentlemen for your continued co-operation and enthusiasm in our united efforts to improve the sanitary circumstances of this area.

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. V. Tinsley,

Medical Officer of Health.

Area :—Since the inclusion in 1937 of the parishes of Merrington, Middlestone Moor, Byers Green and part of Hett the District is partly Urban and partly Rural and now comprises 7,494 acres. The standard of housing is still moderate, especially in the extended areas, but shows considerable improvement on last year, several new housing estates have come into use and the corresponding slum property cleared away.

Houses :—According to the Rate Book, the number of inhabited houses at the end of 1938 was 4,919 and the average number of occupants 3·94.

Rateable Value :—The Rateable Value of the New District is £63,710 and the product of a penny rate £239.

Population :—The Registrar General's figures calculated to the middle of 1938 give the resident population of the district as 19,380. This figure shows a decrease upon last year of 180.

Employment and Industry :—The prosperity of your District depends almost entirely on the Cleveland Iron Trade which takes almost all the coal and coke produced in the local coal mines. Unfortunately the Iron Trade has been depressed lately and this has had its repercussion on the employment in the local coal mines causing much short time working and unemployment. I am glad to notice there are signs of improvement in the Iron Trade.

The Insurable Population in your Area is approximately 6,000 of whom 2,200 are unemployed.

The small brick works have started at Todhills Messrs Kenmirs Bros.' Furniture Factory and Messrs Coulson's Engineering Works have worked throughout the year and together with the Weardale Steel, Coal and Coke Co. Ltd, Coke Ovens are the main sources of employment. I regret that there are no signs of new factories in your area to employ the large surplus population, many of whom are having to leave the District to obtain employment elsewhere. I would here like to congratulate the Unemployment Bureau on the help they have given to those out of work especially on finding work for your young unemployed. The Bureau are to be congratulated on their new offices in Barnfield Road which should help them further.

Local Public Health Services :—Officers of the Authority are enumerated earlier in the Report.

Three Health Visitors, Miss Watt, Miss Hemingway and Miss Ellwood work in your District. They are under the direct control of the County Council.

Maternity and Child Welfare:—The County Council has appointed qualified Midwives to take over the duties of Midwifery in the County. Four such nurses have been appointed for your District—they are:

Miss Robinson, 1, Weardale Street, Spennymoor.

Miss Hall, 5, York Villas, Tudhoe Colliery, Spennymoor.

Miss Bennett, Whitworth Terrace, Spennymoor.

Miss Campey, West Terrace, Spennymoor.

These have all performed their duties faithfully and well and the system seems to be working smoothly with the local practitioners, any of whom can be called in for any abnormality before, during or for 14 days after confinement; fees being guaranteed by the County Council.

Nursing Association:—In my last year's Report I was able to state we had two Queens Nurses to carry out the general nursing of the District. Owing to the withdrawal of fees received from midwifery, the funds have been so depleted that now we have only one Nurse—this involves much strain on the Nurse as she has so wide an area to cover. It is really pathetic that so little support is given to so worthy a cause. There are smaller districts than yours with three and four district nurses—no doubt the poverty in the District has something to do with the lack of support. I cannot see why Nursing should not be part of the National Medical Service. Byers Green and Merrington have their own Associations.

Laboratory Facilities:—Throat swabs, sputum and milk samples, blood examinations for typhoid and venereal disease are clinically examined at Kings College Newcastle-on-Tyne. Water samples are submitted for chemical analysis to Mr. C. V. H. Stock, Public Analyst, 27, Victoria Road, Darlington.

Ambulance Facilities:— Infectious Diseases :— The Auckland and Shildon, Willington Joint Hospitals Board maintain a Motor Ambulance at the Tindale Crescent Hospital for the removal of patients from these several districts.

Non Infectious and Accident Cases :— Besides the Ambulances belonging to the neighbouring general Hospitals and Lady Eden Cottage Hospital, Bishop Auckland, there are several Colliery Welfare Ambulances and two privately owned Ambulances, one by Mr. Moore, Durham Road, Spennymoor and the other by Mr. Gardner, Post Office St., Spennymoor. There are also taxis in the district which are adaptable for the removal of cases to and from Hospital.

**Table of Attendances of Mothers and Infants
at Child Welfare Centres.**

CASES ON BOOK.			ATTENDANCES.						CONSULTATIONS.										
Expectant Mothers	CHILDREN.			Expectant Mothers	Average per session	CHILDREN.													
	Under 1 year	Between 1 to 3 years	Between 3 to 5 years			Under 1 year	Average per session	Between 1 to 3 years	Average per session	Between 3 to 5 years	Average per session								
129	192	247	144	761	12	3285	21	1548	14	786	7	760	12	2325	21	1525	14	781	7

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare :—A Clinic is held once or twice weekly in the Primitive Methodist School-room. This is under the control of the County Council. It is run by a Lady Medical Officer, the Health Visitors and a committee of ladies. These ladies deserve the thanks of the District for the time they voluntarily put in at the Centre. Expectant mothers also attend for anti-natal treatment. I include a summary of the work of this centre compiled from the County Medical Officer's reports. We still await the provision of a permanent centre in the District.

Venereal Diseases:—Patients from this Area may attend Clinics provided by the County Council at Durham County Hospital, also Newcastle, Stockton and Darlington Hospitals. The latest and best treatments are given at these clinics regardless of expense to try and eradicate these diseases.

Tuberculosis:—A dispensary is maintained by the County Council at Bishop Auckland for the treatment of all forms of tuberculosis. A special Clinic is held on Wednesdays for patients in your District.

Prevention of Blindness:—Ophthalmic treatment can be obtained at Sunderland Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne Royal Infirmary, Newcastle Eye Hospital and Durham County Hospital. The County Council has made arrangements with the Sunderland and Durham Incorporated Institute for the Blind and The Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind to continue to carry out the provisions of the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

Hospitals : Public and Voluntary.

Sanatoria are provided by the County Council for Tubercular Patients at Holywood Hall, Wolsingham; Seaham Hall, Seaham Harbour; and Earls House, Durham—Certain cases are also admitted to Helmington Row, Sunderland,

Tindale Crescent and Stannington Hospitals. A few are also treated at the Public Assistance Institutions at Bishop Auckland, Chester-le-Street, Durham, etc. Cases requiring surgical treatment are also maintained by the County Council in the General Hospitals.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases.

The district has been fortunate in the matter of Infectious Diseases. The cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever have been of a mild sporadic nature. The number of Scarlet Fever cases show a welcome reduction of 50% on last year. All these cases have been treated at Tindale Crescent Hospital. A few cases of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis have occurred. These have been removed to Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Whooping Cough has been prevalent amongst the infants during the year. It has also been of a mild variety.

Catarrhal conditions and rheumatism are the most frequent causes of incapacity, though severe influenza has not been so prevalent. Arrangements have been made to supply anti serums and vaccines, free to the doctors, for the treatment of these zymotic diseases, and are procurable from one of the chemists in the Area.

Sputum and faeces are also examined, free where necessary, for diagnosis at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Maternity :—The County Council Maternity Home, Bishop Auckland and the Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle provide accommodation and treatment for Maternity Cases. A few go to the Public Assistance Hospital and to St. Monica's Home, Durham.

Children :—Children's Wards are available at Durham County Hospital, Gateshead Infirmary, Fleming Memorial Hospital, Newcastle and Darlington Hospitals. The County

Council has made arrangements with Sherburn House to attend cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids in elementary school children.

General Hospitals :—The Durham County Hospital, Darlington Memorial Hospital, Newcastle and Sunderland Royal Infirmaries, Sherburn House and the Lady Eden Cottage Hospital, Bishop Auckland are all available for patients from your Area.

Public Assistance Institutions :— Institutional facilities are available at the Oaklands Institution, Bishop Auckland, which also caters for a limited number of maternity cases.

Orphanage :— A Roman Catholic Institution at Tudhoe Village admits orphans and refugee children. It is well administered and few cases of infectious diseases occur.

Small Pox :— No cases of small pox have been notified during the year in your Area. The Joint Hospital Board's Hospital at Binchester is available for any such cases should they occur.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area. Physical Features and General Character.

The District of 7,494 acres is bounded upon the north by the River Wear, on the South by the Bishop Auckland and Rushyford roads, upon the East by the Darlington Road and the West by the Newfield and Leasingthorne roads.

Water :—The District is served by a piped supply of water obtained from upland gathering grounds under the control of the Durham County Water Board. Apart from the Middlestone Moor and two smaller areas, the supply of water is adequate in quantity and excellent in purity. Certain isolated properties within the Area are supplied from surface springs.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal :—With the exception of certain isolated property including Todhills, the whole of the district is sewered. Many of the sewers in the district are inadequate or otherwise defective, but the survey now being carried out by the Council's consulting engineers Messrs Balfour and Son, will give the Council a clear indication of the requirements in this direction. Many of these sewers will cease to operate upon the demolition of the slum property which they serve. During the year, the Middlestone Moor sewage works have been closed down, the sewage from this district is now treated at the main disposal works at Tudhoe. The Tudhoe works as previously mentioned are undergoing extensive alterations at a cost of £25,000 and upon completion these works will be capable of dealing with all our requirements for a number of years. A start will be made during the year 1939 with the conversion of some of our 4,000 ashclosets and privy ashclosets. At the present time there are 1,312 water closets, 3,765 ashclosets and 229 ashpits in the area. During the year 136 ashclosets were converted or demolished and 136 water closets were provided in new property and as additional closets.

Rivers and Streams : —These are regularly and systematically inspected by County Council and Fishery Board Inspectors.

Public Cleansing :—The old Urban District is scavenged by direct labour, using motor and horse drawn vehicles. The scavenging of the added areas is carried out by three contractors. The refuse is disposed of by means of "crude" and "controlled" tipping. During the year, the Council has entered into an annual contract with the County Rats Inspector to keep the two main tips clear of rats. I would again recommend the Council to carry out all their refuse tipping by the "controlled" method.

Smoke Abatement :—There is little atmospheric pollution in the area, due to industrial waste. The atmosphere is very clean.

Swimming Baths :—The nearest swimming baths are situated at Durham and Darlington.

Food Adulteration :—Food sampling is carried out by the County Council Weights and Measures Department.

Shops :—Owing to the review of County Districts, the provisions of the Shops Acts relative to the hours of working, sanitary provisions etc., are now the responsibility of the Council. This will entail additional work upon the Health Department.

Schools :—There are 11 elementary schools in the Area, 7 of these have separate accommodation for the boys and girls and 4 schools have mixed accommodation, also 1 secondary school with mixed accommodation. The sanitary fittings of several of the schools have been modernised. Other schemes including the provision of new schools and extensions to existing schools are under the consideration of the County Council. The water supply of the Middlestone Moor School is totally inadequate.

Disinfestation :—The Contract entered into by the Council with Messrs Cimex Ltd., for the removal and disinfestation during transit, of the furniture of all tenants removed from Slum Clearance areas has proved very satisfactory. The goods of 116 tenants were disinfested during transit and inspection for reinfestation proved negative.

Many houses have been subjected to the "Cimex" method at the request of the tenants or landlords.

During the year 1 council house and 36 other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and 23 council houses were treated as a routine precaution before the occupation of a new tenant.

Houses found to be lightly infested were sprayed with a liquid insecticide and closed for several hours. The liquids used were Zaldecide and Cromessol.

Heavily infested property also all Council property were treated with gaseous fumigants. Cimex block fumigants were employed and the rooms sealed for several hours.

Information and advice is often given to tenants complaining of infestation upon the necessary precautions to take after disinfestation in order to keep the houses clear of vermin.

Meat and other Foods :— During the year the slaughter houses, market and shops have been regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector. He is responsible for the inspection of all food in the District. During the year a marked decrease was found in the quantity of meat showing evidence of disease. A larger number of carcasses were examined and about 2,800 lbs of meat destroyed as unfit for food. A chart is given overleaf showing the various classes of animals inspected by the Sanitary Inspector.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number of Carcases inspected	828	240	12	252	420
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	10	—	4	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	·24%.	4·16%.	—	1·58%.	1·43%.
Tuberculosis only, whole carcases condemned	1	2	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organs was condemned	2	31	—	—	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	·24%.	12·91%.	—	—	·47%.

The milk consumed within the District is produced by 66 dairy farms having 494 cows in milk. The farms are regularly visited by a Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Inspector and our Sanitary Inspector to examine the cows and the premises respectively. Samples are taken from suspected cows and if the samples are proved positive upon examination, the diseased cows are removed from the herds and slaughtered. Improvements in many of the older byres are in progress or projected.

Two of the above dairy farms produce milk under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1936.

Housing :—During the year 6 new houses were erected by private enterprise and 130 were completed by the North Eastern Housing Association. The Association houses were built to accommodate tenants displaced from Clearance Areas. About 100 tenants still require to be rehoused in property confirmed by the Ministry for Clearance.

The Council's Slum Clearance programme is progressing satisfactorily an additional temporary Sanitary Inspector, also a draughtsman were appointed in May to accelerate the work.

The completion of the Brewery Field estate and George Street rehousing scheme will form a large well planned estate within a very short distance of the centre of the Town. The rehoused tenants will benefit both physically and mentally from the improved environment. I am pleased to record the Council's proposals to build more bungalows for the aged people removed from unfit property, many of these people are financially incapable of renting and maintaining a larger type of house. I would like to see the scheme extended to include many middle aged couples and spinsters.

Overcrowding :—Owing to our activities being directed into other channels, it was not possible to carry out a systematic revision of the overcrowded families in the area. Many of the cases recorded will be relieved by Slum Clearance, other families are gradually finding more suitable accommodation. Informal action was taken in several cases to abate overcrowding caused after the appointed day.

Extent of Overcrowding in the District.

Ward.	Number of overcrowded families at beginning of year	Number of overcrowded families at end of year	Percentage of overcrowded families	Percentage of overcrowding to total overcrowding	Number of cases relieved		
					By Slum Clearance	Privately	In Council Property
Spennymoor ...	139	87	6.61	29.49	25	31	nil
Low Spennymoor	101	67	7.24	22.71	1	33	nil
Tudhoe ...	127	69	3.56	23.39	4	55	nil
Middlestone Moor	49	24	6.63	8.13	nil	32	nil
Merrington ...	23	15	6.22	5.08	nil	8	nil
Byers Green ...	68	33	6.58	11.2	nil	46	nil
Totals ...	507	295	5.58		30	205	nil

Extent of Overcrowding above the Permitted Number.

Ward.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Total
Spennymoor	26	29	6	11	7	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	87
Low Spennymoor	16	23	9	6	5	4	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	67
Tudhoe	16	29	9	8	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	69
Middlestone Moor	6	5	4	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Merrington	6	4	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Byers Green	9	17	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	33
Totals	79	107	30	34	20	12	3	4	3	1	—	2	—	295

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases :

Cancer :—There were 24 deaths during the year from Cancer, 13 males and 11 females. Cases are mostly treated at Newcastle where Radium and other methods are available.

Carcinoma of the stomach and throat are the most common forms treated. These figures show a welcome reduction from the previous year.

Tuberculosis :—No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act 1925 or section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 relating to compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis. Particulars of new cases and mortality will be found in the table overleaf.

Vital Statistics :—The Registrar General has kindly supplied the number of deaths from all causes, the number of births, the estimated population of the district and a tabular statement showing the number of certain infectious diseases notified in the district with the case rates per thousand population from the same diseases in England and Wales during the year 1938.

Urban District. — Births 1938.

<i>Live Births</i> :—		Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth Rate
Legitimate :	148	160	308	}	16.5
Illegitimate :	4	7	11		
Total :	152	167	319		

<i>Still Births</i> :—		Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth Rate.
Legitimate :	5	4	9	}	.46
Illegitimate :	-	-	-		
	5	4	9		

1935	Live Births	293	the birth rate	18.5	per 1,000
	Still Births	17	„ „	1.07	„ „
1936	Live Births	271	„ „	17.5	„ „
	Still Births	18	„ „	1.17	„ „
1937	Live Births	318	„ „	17.2	„ „
	Still Births	16	„ „	.86	„ „

The Birth Rate in England and Wales for 1938.
Calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1938.

Live Births 15.1 per 1,000 population

Still Births .60 „ „ „

Urban District. — Deaths 1938.

	Male	Female	Total	Death Rate.
Deaths	140	99	239	12.3
1935 Deaths 194	Death Rate 12.3 per 1,000.			
1936 „ 193	„	„	12.5 „	„
1937 „ 236	„	„	12.8 „	„

The Death Rate for England and Wales for 1938.
Total deaths 11.6 per 1,000 population.

Urban District.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

All infants per 1,000 live births, 17 deaths and the mortality rate of 53.03 per 1,000 births.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 17 deaths and the mortality rate of 55.2 per 1,000 births.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	1	3.0

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	24
Deaths „ Measles „	...	Nil
Deaths „ Whooping Cough (all ages)		1
Deaths „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)		1

Air Raid Precautions :—No report of 1938 would be complete without a reference to Air Raid Precautions. It is hardly necessary for me to remind you of the grave international crisis which took place last September. During that period of anxiety it was my privilege to work with many public spirited people in this district who came forward as volunteers and assisted in the measures taken for the protection of the Public during a period of emergency. Your staff willingly shouldered strange duties imposed upon their respective departments. Schemes for the reception of evacuees, augmentation of the fire services, the provision of First Aid posts, party and ambulance depots etc. Their tasks were materially assisted by the very capable assistance rendered by many members of the Council who made themselves responsible for many duties in their respective wards. Special mention must be made of the assistance rendered in the assembly and distribution of respirators, by many traders in the Town sending members of their staffs to assist in the work. Our thanks are also due to the officers and men of the Spennymoor Branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade for their offer to man our First Aid Establishments also to their very efficient instructors for undertaking the task of giving instruction in First Aid to the recruits for Air Raid Precautions work. The instruction of volunteers in anti Gas and First Aid is progressing favourably and very shortly, I hope to see a fully trained staff of volunteers capable of manning our various services in case of emergency.

Sanitary Inspection of the district :

The Sanitary Inspector's tabulated reports are printed overleaf.

Section D. Housing.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.
 1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 604
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 1342
 2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... 62
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 154
 3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 256
 4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 552
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 425
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.
 - (A) Proceeding under section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936.
 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 6
 2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—
 - (a) By Owners 6
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil
 - (B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.
 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 62

2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—

(a)	By Owners	2
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	... Nil

(C) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936.

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------|----|
| 1. | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... .. | 11 |
| 2. | Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... .. | 10 |

(D) Proceedings under section 12 of of the Housing Act 1936

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------|-----|
| 1. | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... .. | 2 |
| 2. | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... .. | Nil |

4. HOUSING ACT 1936 - PART IV. - OVERCROWDING.

- | | | | |
|---------|--|--------|------|
| (a) (I) | Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | ... .. | 276 |
| (II) | Number of families dwelling therein | ... | 295 |
| (III) | Number of persons dwelling therein | ... | 1605 |
| (b) | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... .. | 23 |
| (c) (I) | Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... .. | 235 |
| (II) | Number of persons concerned in such cases | ... | 981 |

County of Durham, Spennymoor Urban District,
 Summary of work done in the Sanitary Inspectors' Depart. during the year 193 8

<i>I. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.</i>				Number of Informal written Notices by Inspector	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.
Dwelling houses and Schools.	Foul Conditions	}		13	3	12
	Structural Defects			116	8	94
	Overcrowding		...	6		4
Lodging-houses	...	...	...	2		2
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	22		8
Cowsheds	...	...	...	1		1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	10		10
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	4		4
Ashpits and Privies	...	...	...	16	1	16
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	...	9	1	7
Waterclosets	...	...	...
Defective Yard Paving	...	...	...
House Drainage	Defective traps	}	[Sewers			
	No Disconnections from					
	Other Faults		...	118	1	116
Water Supply	...	...	...	5		3
Pigsties	...	...	...
Animals Improperly Kept	...	...	...	1		1
Offensive Trades	...	...	...
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	6		4
Other Nuisances	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	329	14	282

<i>II. Water, Food and Drugs.</i>	Number	Remarks.
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	nil	
„ „ condemned as unfit for use..	nil	
Seizures of Unwholesome Food	nil	
Convictions for exposing or selling Unwhole- some Food	nil	
Samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis	nil	
„ „ found Adulterated	nil	

<i>III. Precautions against Infectious Disease.</i>		
Lots of Infectious Bedding stoved or destroyed	34	
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease	52	
Schools & Public Buildings do	1	
Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things		
Convictions for do do do		

<i>IV. General.</i>		
Number of new houses erected dnring year	136	
Number of such houses occupied during year	136	
Ashpit-privies converted into Ash-closets	nil	
do do Water closets	nil	
Ash-closets do do	6	
Total number of Water closets in District	1312	
do Ash-closets do	3765	
do Ashpit privies do	229	

Causes of Death during the Year 1938

Disease.	Male	Female
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..		
Measles ...		
Scarlet Fever ..		
Whooping Cough ...	1	
Diphtheria ..		1
Influenza ..	1	
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	9	4
Other Tuberculosis Diseases ...	2	1
Syphilis ..	1	1
General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes Dorsalis ...		
{ Cancer { Malignant Disease } ..	13	11
Diabetes ...	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	3	4
Heart Disease ...	41	31
Aneurysm ...		
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	9	11
Bronchitis ...	2	2
Pneumonia (All forms) ...	11	4
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	2	1
Peptic Ulcer ...		
Diarrhoea, Etc. (Under 2 years) ...		1
Appendicitis ...	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	1
Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ...	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases ...	2	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	5	3
Puerperal Sepsis ...		
Other Puerperal causes ...		1
Congenital Debility & Premature birth Malformations, etc. ..	7	2
Senility ...	3	2
Suicide ...	2	
Other Violence ...	11	2
Other Defined Diseases ...	8	7
Causes ill-defined or Unknown ...	1	
	140	99

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

CASES			Vision un- impaired	Vision impaired	Total blindness	Deaths
	Treated					
Notified	At Home	In Hosp'l				
2	1	1	2	nil	nil	nil

(1) Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1938 and previous years.

Name of District—Spennymoor Urban

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett		Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1930	17290	346	20·0	27	78	201	11·6
1931	16430	341	20·7	33	111	203	12·3
1932	16190	297	18·3	21	70	203	12·5
1933	16010	284	17·7	24	84	211	13·1
1934	15810	275	17·3	23	83	211	13·3
1935	15760	293	18·5	17	58	194	12·3
1936	15440	271	17·5	20	74	193	12·5
1937	19560	318	16·3	24	75·5	236	12·8
1938	19380	319	16·5	17	53·6	239	12·3
Average	16874	305	18·2	23·4	76·3	210	12·5

Tuberculosis 1938

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1								
1-5		1	2				1	1
5-10		1	2					
10-15						1		
15-20	1				1			
20-25		3			1			
25-35	3	1		1	3	1		
35-45	3				2		1	
45-55			1	1	1	2		
55-65	1				1			
65								
Totals	8	6	5	2	9	4	2	1

Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1938.

Disease			Total Cases Notified	Cases R moved to H'p'al	Total Deaths
Small Pox	...	...	
Scarlet Fever	..	...	24	24	
Diphtheria	..	...	22	22	1
Enteric Fever	..	...	
including Paratyphoid					
Puerperal Fever	...	...	
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	...	5	2	1
Pneumonia	...	...	12		15
Encephaltis Lethargica	...	...			3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	2	1	
Erysipelas	...	...	13		
Tuberculosis			78	49	20
Pulmonary	Male		8		9
"	Female		6		4
"	Total		14		13
Non Pulmonary	Male		5		2
"	Female		2		1
"	Total		7		3

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

No "outworkers" are registered in the Spennymoor Urban District.

Acreage Population, Families and Dwellings, 1938.

	Acreage	Pop'lat'on 1931 Census	Population 1938 Calcul- ated from Registrar's Return	Persons per Acre 1938	Number of Houses	Number of Families	Number of Rooms	Persons per Room 1938
Spennymoor Ward	168	5956	4825	28.72	1181	1316	4842	.99
Low Spennymoor Ward	551	3408	3605	6.54	874	925	2971	1.21
Tudhoe Ward	2699	7005	7226	2.68	1835	1937	6862	1.05
Middlestone Moor Ward	1349	1288	1119	.83	346	362	1160	.96
Byers Green Ward	1115	2071	1815	1.63	502	501	1723	1.05
Merrington Ward	1612	899	790	.49	217	241	792	.99
Urban District	7494	20627	19380	2.59	4955	5282	18350	1.05

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1938. (Provisional figures).

England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.

The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1938.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still-births	All causes	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria	Influenza.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under two years)	Total deaths under One year.
England and Wales — — —	15·1	·60	11·6	·00	·00	·04	·01	·03	·07	·11	5·5	53
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	15·0	·65	11·7	·00	—	·05	·01	·03	·07	·10	7·8	57
148 smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).	15·4	·60	11·0	·00	·00	·03	·01	·02	·06	·11	3·6	51
London — — —	13·4	·48	11·4	·00	—	·06	·01	·03	·05	·06	13·1	57

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows: {

Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
per 1,000 Live Births ...	·89	2·19
„ „ Total Births ...	·86	2·11

3·08

2·97

BOROUGH OF MARGATE.



Borough Treasurer's Department.

Rating & Valuation Office.

Margate.

*Jan M. Cowan, M.B.E.,
F.I.M.T.A., A.S.A.A.*

*Borough Treasurer & Rating &
Valuation Officer.*

Wm. Studham,

Asst. Rating & Valuation Officer.

13th. December, 1943.

Personal.

F. Slator, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,
Room 24. I
Ministry of Health,
Whitehall, London, S.W.

Dear Mr. Slator,

I am returning herewith the
Summaries for the County of Kent in connection
with information supplied under Circular 1730.

Please accept my grateful thanks
for the co-operation and assistance of your-
self and Mr. Hudson; if there should be
anything further which I require I would be
pleased to avail myself of your kind offer.

With kind regards,

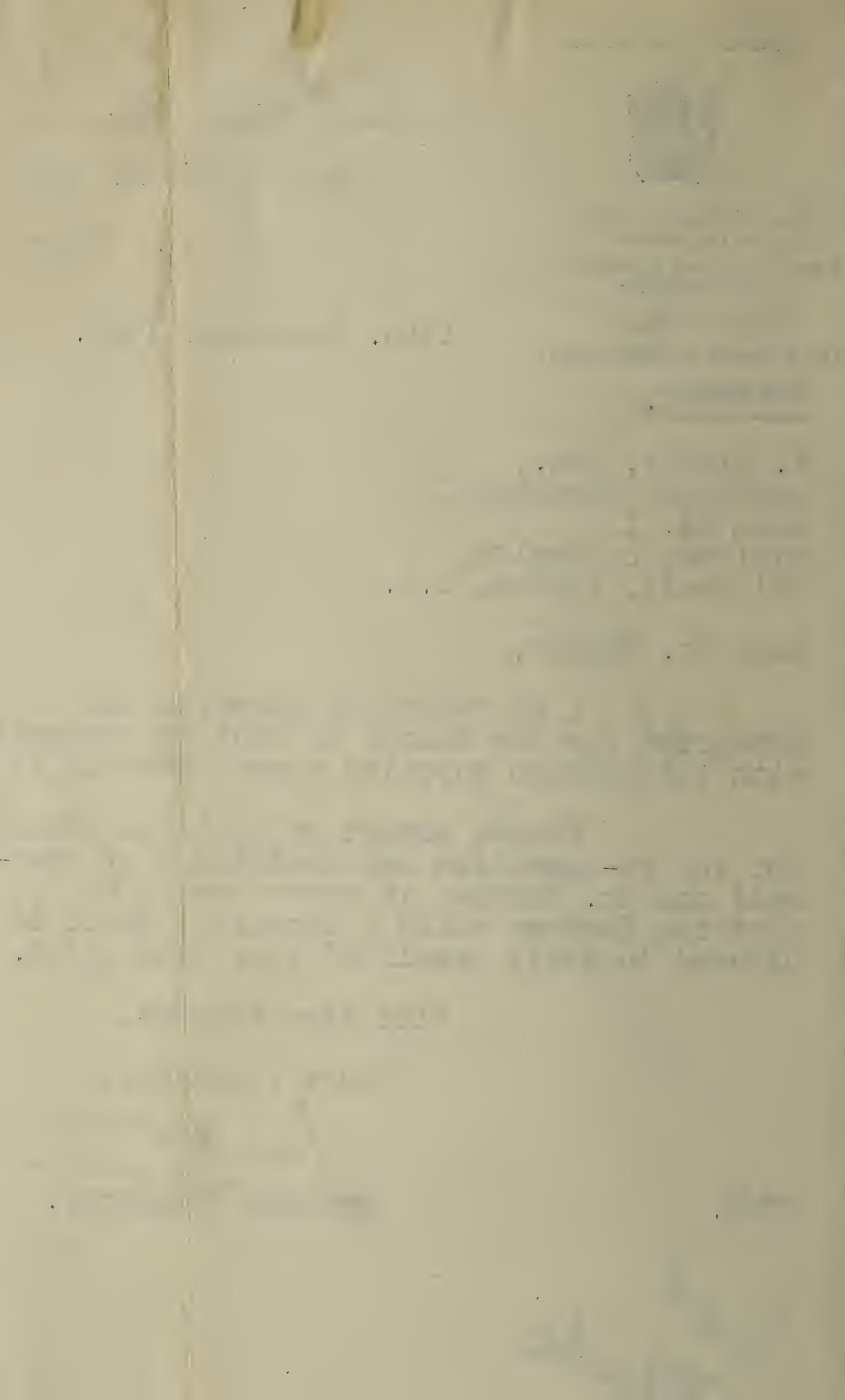
Yours sincerely,

Jan M. Cowan

BT/V.

Borough Treasurer.

*Ackd
24 Dec*





J. SNOWBALL, PRINTER, SPENNYMOOR.

